

14 May 1979

REMINDER MEMORANDUM

1. Check on the problems of clearance for
2. Call

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I. Purpose

Establish agreed IC position

II. Scope

Intelligence functions

Monitoring confidence

Likelihood of cheating

Overall appraisal

III. Organization

Quantities

Characteristics

Bans

Index

IV. Framework for Analysis

Monitoring treaty

Estimating likelihood of cheating

V. Monitoring Techniques



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VI. Estimating Cheating

Definition

Soviet perceptions of risks

General

Individual

Soviet perceptions of benefits

How measured

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REMINDER MEMORANDUM

We've got to do more in our estimates by way of stressing how tenuous some of our information is.

General Marshall's statement to the State Department officers that enlisted men could have morale problems but officers couldn't. He expected them to take care of their own morale problems and not come to him.

Tape 15

Side A, 4 1/2 - 4 5/8

14 MAY 1979

REMINDER MEMO

Discuss with Bob Bowie:

Redo the NITs--we still have time.

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U.S. JETS WILL KEEP A WATCH OVER SINAI TO ENFORCE TREATY

FLIGHTS TO CONTINUE 3 YEARS

Egypt and Israel Ask the Air Force to Prolong Surveillance Role It Began After 1973 War

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 22. — The United States has agreed to continue surveillance flights over Sinai for three years to check on Israeli and Egyptian compliance with the terms of their peace treaty, Administration officials said today.

The flights, mainly by Lockheed SR-71's of the Air Force, were begun at the request of Egypt and Israel in January 1974, on a secret basis, as part of the first troop disengagement accord after the Arab-Israeli war of October 1973.

The flights were continued to verify the second disengagement agreement, in September 1975.

They are mentioned publicly, for the first time, in the just-approved peace treaty's first annex.

Section VII of the annex's appendix says that Egypt and Israel "request the United States to continue airborne surveillance flights in accordance with previous agreements until the completion of final Israeli withdrawal." The United States has agreed, officials said.

Egypt Regains Most of Sinai Soon

Under the peace treaty, Israeli forces are to relinquish two-thirds of Sinai by the end of the year, nine months after the formal White House signing on Monday, and to complete the evacuation from Sinai within three years.

Another American monitoring activity, operated by American civilians in Sinai near the Mitla and Gidi Passes, will be phased out by the end of this year in compliance with a provision of the peace treaty, officials said.

The Americans set up the early-warning stations in Sinai to detect any unauthorized Egyptian or Israeli movements into a buffer zone established by the 1975 accord.

Dayan in Washington for Talks

This afternoon, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel arrived to resume negotiations with Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance on a United States-Israeli "memorandum of agreement" that is meant to provide Israel with American political assurances in case the peace treaty is violated. [Page A12.]

Under that agreement, the United States will consult with Israel on what to do if the Egyptians violate the accord, and will use its influence to prevent interference by the United Nations.

Although the Israeli Parliament ap-

proved the peace package early this morning, the actual document is not quite complete.

Egypt and Israel still differ on when Israeli forces should turn over Sinai oil fields to Egypt. The Israelis want to pump oil from them until the end of the ninth month. The Egyptians insist they should receive them by the sixth month.

In return for the early withdrawal from parts of the Sinai, Egypt agreed to exchange ambassadors within 10 months of the treaty's signing. Israel has agreed to give up the Sinai town of El Arish, on the Mediterranean, after three months.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman of Israel and the Minister of Petroleum, Yitzhak Modai, will arrive tomorrow to resume discussions with the Egyptians on this last withdrawal question.

Oil Guarantee for 15 Years

In addition, Mr. Modai will negotiate the final language on another American memorandum of agreement that guarantees Israel's supply of oil for 15 years.

To help Israel find sources of oil to replace that lost by the fall of the Shah in Iran and the impending loss of the Sinai fields, the United States asked Britain and Norway to enter into long-term sale arrangements. State Department officials said today that neither country had agreed to the request, saying they had no surplus for sale.

The use of American surveillance flights was begun because Israel and Egypt agreed, under the disengagement accords, to so-called "limited zones" in which the size of their military forces was put under ceilings.

Tape 15

Side A, 4 5/8 - 4 7/8

14 MAY 1979

IDEAS FROM THE BUSINESS COUNCIL DISCUSSIONS:

1. The mid-60s to early 70s were a period of trauma.

Civil rights, environment, Vietnam, Watergate.

Lost faith in our institutions.

Lost faith in the capability of technology to solve our problems.

Grasp onto vague moral and political labels.

Became hyper, self-critical.

Gave to small interest groups undue power to delay decisions.

2. Need to revitalize our faith in ourselves and in our institutions.

3. The public has the right to know that they are not going to be told everything as much as they have the right to know a great deal.

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